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### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-ITALIAN OPERA-MIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.-THE ENGUANTRESS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. - THE LADY

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA-NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. -FAUSTUS-HIS

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 485 Broadway.-EUSTACHE BAD BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,-NUTT-LIVING WHALE, &C., at all hours.-Hor-THOMB-LADY OF MUNETRE, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad MBLODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. --CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Song

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. -- DRAWING ROOM ENTREPAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &c. AMBRICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -JEALOUS

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowers. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLINGUE

### New York, Monday, April 21, 1862.

### THE SITUATION.

The occupation of the important point on the Rappahannock of Falmouth heights, opposite Fredericksburg, by General Augur, puts that city virtually in possession of our troops. The municipal authorities of Fredericksburg consented to surrender the city upon a guarantee of -protection to private property; and a meeting between Genera; Augur and a committee from the City Council was to be held on Saturday. Vast amounts of grain and forage are stored at Fredericksburg.

Everything is reported quiet at Fortress Monroe The Merrimac has made no demonstration yet. Our correspondence from Yorktown to-day con

tains many interesting particulars of the progress of our army in that vicinity, including the late affair at Lee's Mills. The diagram which we give in another column illustrates the whole scene of this skirmish.

By the arrival of the transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., yesterday, we learn that four companies of the Connecticut Eighth regiment had a skirmish on the 12th with a force of rebels of one hundred and fifty men that made a sortie from Fort Macon, the rebels driving in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven back to the fort. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shots at the engaging forces. The building of fortifications was still going on, while on our side great preparations were making for bombarding Fort Macon. Intelligence from there up to Saturday, however, reports that the fort is thoroughly cut ertained that the supply o provisions was short, it was thought that no attack on the fort might be necessary, but that we could wait to starve them out.

The city of Apalachicola has been successfully occupied by our troops, thus giving us another important point in Florida. The capture was effected by the gunboats Mercedita and Sagamore, with but little opposition, on the 3d inst. A few shell dispersed the rebels who were in arms there; and the non-resistant portion of the population were found in an almost starving condition. The blockade had effectually cut off supplies on the seaboard, and their resources from inland were not sufficient to maintain the ordinary comforts of life. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the people should proclaim loyalty to the Union and accept the protection of Commander Stellwagen cheerfully, municipal authorities and all, as minutely described by our special correapondent in another column.

News from General Banks' Department reports that the rebels have left Harrisonburg for Gordonsville, and it was supposed that they were concentrating at Yorktown.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

We have advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 30th of March. The difficulty which existed between the Venezuelan and Dutch governments, in reference to an alleged indignity to the flag of satisfaction of all parties. The reparation con seded by the government of General Paez consist ed in a salute of twenty-one guns from the forts of Laguayrs, which was returned by the Dutch on with a like number of guns. There is no ther news, except the continuance of the civil

The schooner N. S. Rue, Captain Wright, from Newbern, N. C., 10th, and Hatterns Inlet 17th inst., arrived here yesterday. Captain Wright informs us that the health of the troops continued

The killed, wounded and missing in the First division, commanded by General John A. McCler-nand, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, according to the officials report, numbered as follows :-

Killed Officers.
Wounded 81
Missing 

Since the commencement of the present year or robols have lost an aggregate of marly six hundred large sized guns and artillery pieces, s. the following places:-

Mill Spring. Fort Henry. izabeth City.... Winchester...... Island No. 10.....

Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee. The cause of the arrest is that the general tone of the paper is inimical to the government of the United States. In consequence of the arrest, the Banner has been suspended. The Banner was one of the oldest papers in Tennessee, having been in existence over half a century.

General C. B. Conrad was one of the strong nconditional Union members in the Virginia secession Convention. After that body had finished its work of treason Mr. Conrad returned to his home, in Gilmer county, and was soon after seduced by Governor Letcher, who offered him a brigadier generalship in the rebel army. The bait took, and Mr. Conrad fell into the About two weeks since, having become heartily sick of his position, he left the rebel ranks and voluntarily gave himself up to the Union officers and was sent to Wheeling, where he now is awaiting an investigation. He thinks that th rebellion is tumbling to pieces very fast.

The body of George W. Johnson, the rebel Go vernor of Kentucky—so far as the State had an existence in Jeff. Davis' bogus' confederacy—arrived in Louisville on the 16th instant, and was taken to his former home in Scott county. 'John son was killed in the battle of Pittsburg.

A. J. Shannon, J. T. Walker, Aaron Springer, R. A. Pillow, John Striblin, Jesse C. Wisdom and Gerge McFerguson, rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, belonging to the Third Tennessee regiment robbed an old woman who sold cakes and candie in the camp of thirty dollars. They were co demned by Colonel Mulligan to work for a con-tractor until they had paid back the amount they had stolen, and to wear placards on their backs with the word "thief" inscribed thereon.

A number of secesh women in St. Louis have been restricted in their movements, and their limits for locomotion curtailed, by a military order They have been in the habit of cheering in the streets the rebel prisoners as they passed along, and of late have gone so far as to insult some our wounded soldiers as they were being conveyed to the hospitals. The women are all in high standing in society.

The press gangs in the Southern States are called "shoulder tappers." When a man in the street is tapped on the shoulder it means that he must repair immediately to the nearest camp.

The buildings in Albany heretofore used as ba racks are to be converted into military hospitals They can be made to accommodate twelve to fifteen hundred persons.

Mrs. Fremont has lined with silk and otherwise renovated the old flag her husband hoisted on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in 1841.

The Central Park begins to look very fine in it new garments. The sward has become of that rich color so pleasing and refreshing to the sight, and the trees of the genus salix have burst their bonds and now stand forth in the vigor of new youth. The other trees are showing palpable signs that they will soon don their summer attire, and each succeeding shower of rain only adds to the beauty of our intermural garden.

A meeting was held in Dr. Spring's church, cor ner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the American Tract ociety, with special reference to the circulation of religious literature in the army of the Union One of the secretaries read a statement showin what the society had done for the army and navy since the commencement of the war. Since th breaking out of hostilities the total number of vo tumes furnished was 224,700, besides 1,057,200 tracts. To enable them to do this they had mad appropriations far exceeding the contributions for that object, and they called upon the benevolent for assistance. A large audience was in attendance, and a handsome collection taken up at th close of the exercises.

The week closed on Saturday on a steady though ina tive stock market, prices showing but little variation from those of the Saturday previous. Money was very abundant indeed at 5 a 6 per cent. The receipts of the Sub-Treasury in deposits continue very large; on Satur-day the total receipts were \$2,981,201. Exchange closes dulf at 112 a %, gold 101% a %. The total imports

the week ending on Saturday were \$3,206,000.

The cotton market on Saturday was firm, and about half a cent higher. The sales embraced about 1,800 belee closing at 20 %c. for middling uplands. A small lot of middling New Orleans sold at 30c. Flour was again eavy, and lower for most descriptions, while sales wer sales were limited. Corn was in moderate request, with sales of new yellow at 57%c. a 58c. and Western mixed in store and delivered at 58c. a 59c., with some lots at \$12 25 a \$12 37 % for new mess, and \$10 a \$10 25 for prime. Sugars were steady; while the sales embraced bags of St. Domingo coffee, in bond for export, was mad Freights were firm but not active. Corn in bulk to Liver pool, was taken at 6 14d., and wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d

The Rebellion in Its Dying Agonies Dreadful Condition of the South.

While our well appointed and victoriou armies, fleets and flotillas are pressing irresistibly upon the retreating armed forces of the rebellion on every side, the evidence accumulates upon our hands that its means of resistance and subsistence are reduced to the ast extremities of exhaustion and despair.

According to a late decree of the rebel Congress, every able-bodied man, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, in our rebelliou States, is attached to their army, and may be seized upon at any moment and thrust into active service. Hence the immense rebel forces mustered in front of Yorktown, and the enormous aggregate rebel army on paper which has been proclaimed to the world. think it will soon appear, however, that, from Virginia to Texas, the military resources and forces of the South are to such an extent concentrated in the two great rebel camps at Yorktown and Corinth that, with the defeat of these armies, this whole rebellion will fall to pieces without another struggle of any conse

Frederick the Great, on one occasion, in con menting upon the importance of bread and meat to his soldiers, said that "an army is like s snake: for it moves upon its belly." Jeff. Davis and his ruling confederates acted upon this idea in dragging into this rebellion at the outset Virginia and the other bread, beef and pork producing border slave States. Thus, for a whole year, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have supplied the rebel armies of the South with the bulk of their provisions. But now, with North Carolina and Virginia exhausted, and with Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri reconquered to the Union. the armies of Jeff. Davis and the people still under his dominion are reduced to the scanty resources of the cotton States; for they are cut off from all other supplies by an encircling

wall of fire. Let us see for example the immediate effect in Georgia of the expulsion of the main rebel army from Tennessee into Mississippi. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that in that region, "since the Unionists have taken possession of Tennessee, prices of every article of food have risen every hour;" that "blue beef has risen from ten to twenty cents in the Macon market:" that "corn is a dollar and forty cents," and that "salted swine's flesh, of the most miserable description, is from thirty-three to forty cents per Our readers are aware that when the rebel forces, under General Sydney Johnston, he been excepted and imprisoned by order of Hos. | everyated Neshville, they were compelled to | it get

leave behind them an immense amount of flour, beef, pork, bacon, &c., which they had been accumulating for the supply of a great army for a long campaign. The loss of these provi-sions had to be made up as far as possible to Johnston and Beauregard by the northern counties of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and hence these starvation prices of "blue beef" and of "swine's flesh of the most miserable description" in Macon; for there we are in the dominions of "King Cotton," whose subjects have relied upon him to supply all their wants.

Next, let us look a moment at the condition of things in New Orleans. We are indebted to a distinguished public man in Washington for copy of the New Orleans Delta of April 4, which was taken from a rebel prisoner captured in Tennessee by the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers, on the 6th inst., and in this paper we find some very remarkable intelligence. We are thus informed, in a series of official proclamations, that they have a board of five Provost Marshals in New Orleans, headed by the well known Pierre Soule, and that they possess the powers of an absolute despotism. They issue decree, for instance, that after the 2d of April breadstuffs and provisions in the city shall not be sold higher than certain fixed rates; that extra double flour shall not be sold for more than eighteen dollars a barrel; that first class beef by retail shall not exceed twenty cents, nor pork twenty-six cents per pound; that corn meal shall not be sold beyond one dollar and eighty cents per bushel, and that for Liverpool fine salt by retail no higher price shall be asked than seven cents per pound. A pound of cotton in New Orleans for a pound of salt! Is not that enough to make John Bull open his eyes to the profits of a run through "Lincoln's block

In the same paper there are several column of military advertisements, in which the name of Major General Lovell figures very conspicuously. His orders are like those of the Emperor of China-positive and peremptory. He thus issues one edict, that "hereafter no exemptions from military duty will be allowed permanent y, except in the case of minors or person physically unable to do service;" another that owners of tobacco must report their tobac. co to the Provost Marshals: and so on through a number of orders, indicating the most rigid military despotism. But New Orleans is further blessed with a "Committee of Public Safety," like Paris during the reign of the Jacobins; and while this committee is calling for "old iron, copper, brass, lead or bells," to be worked up into cannon, shells and bullets, the Provost Marshals expressly prohibit the traffic in gold and silver against "Confederate" shinplasters, and decree that "all traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the government, and will be dealt with summarily." We rather suspect that some shrewd money changers in New Orleans have been offering at the rate of a hundred dollars in "Confederate" paper for ten or fifteen dollars in United States Treasury

In all these specifications is it not apparen that our so-called "Confederate States," and their commercial and financial metropolis New Orleans, are suffering the pains and penal. ties of this rebellion to the last extremities of human endurance? With the loss of the border slave States we find the people of the rebellious South reduced to famine prices for their provisions, and that their "Confederate" paper can only be kept in circulation at the point of the bayonet. With the defeat of the rebel armies at Yorktown and Corinth, this military power will be destroyed, and the consequent depreciation of "Confede rate" shinplasters, will speedily bring about the complete dissolution and dispersion of the rebel armies back to the ranks of the loyal and lapse of many days, we thus look for a Southern collapse and reaction which will astonish the world.

THE MILITIA FINE NUISANCE.—We are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have preferred an indictment against the Militia Marshal for endeavoring to extort fines for the non-performance of military duty. This will be a great relief to all classes of our citizens, and we hope the indictment will be pressed to trial speedily. This militia fine business has been a good deal of a farce and more of a nuisance for a long time past, and every one will be glad to get rid of it. The militia marshals have been a bore to men of business, who would not consent to repair to the filthy and often disreputable localities which they call courts, to present a defence for non-appearance at parade; and they have been the terror of timid ladies and servant girls, whom they scared with their printed summonses and warrants, in the absence of the male portion of the family. The sooner we are done with them the better.

GENERAL SCOTT'S OPINION OF McCLELLAN. The enemies of General McClellan must wince under the hearty and honest expression of confidence which the veteran General Scott has just delivered in the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of Generals McClellan and -Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth on Saturday,

General Scott said:-General Scott said:—

There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean General McCleilan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McCleilan is at this moment at the very work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in separal to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country.

We do not see how the cowardly abolition assailants of General McClellan are going to get over this, unless they impugn the judgment and experience of General Scott, and begin now to attack the warworn and honored veteran himself.

THE CONCERT SALOON BILL A LAW .- The Go vernor having signed the bill shutting up the concert saloons on Saturday, it became a law, and accordingly the law's vengeance fell upon the saloons of the State capital on that night, and they were all closed up. Now that our moral and virtuous legislators have succeeded so far in protecting public morals from the siren influence of "pretty waiting girls" and ugly singing women, we hope that, before they close their proceedings, they will attend to the gambling bells and mock auction shops, in which quite as much immorality and rescality exists, to say the least of it, as in the concercaloons. Let us not have an imperfect job of

How the Rebels Raise An Army .- A state ment appeared in our Baltimore correspondence some time ago, that the rebels boast ed that they would have an army in the field by the 1st of May amounting to seven hundred and eleven thousand men. It is easy to see, from the message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress on conscription, the mode by which this vast army was to be raised. The rebel chief recommends the passage of an arbitrary law declaring that every person within the Confederate States, between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, subject to military duty, "shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States." This convenient method of creating an army of mushroom growth was, no doubt, adopted. The law was passed, probably, in secret session, and signed in Jeff-Davis' closet, whereupon every male individual between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. throughout the length and breadth of Rebeldom.

to his surprise, a soldier of the grand army of King Jeff. Thus, by the 1st of May, easily enough, the rebels will have an army of seven hundred and eleven thousand men, but, unfortunately for them, an army without arms or discipline; for even church bells will not supply them with muskets, nor can a statute make soldiers out of undrilled men, like the stroke of an enchant-

waked up one fine morning and found himself,

MORE REBEL GUNBOATS .- It is stated in the Memphis papers that the rebels are constructing thirteen large iron-clad gunboats at New Orleans, one of which is intended for service at sea and the rest on the harbors and rivers. The large one, it is said, will carry thirty guns, and present a formidable front to our fleet. In view of these facts, the question arises whether the government should not decide upon the capture of New Orleans at once, and get possession of these ugly customers before they are completed. We could finish them afterwards at our leisure, and they would make a fine accession to the new United States navy which is now in course of construction.

### AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, April 20, 1862. An effort will be made to morrow to pass the Albany and Susquehanna Appropriation bill over the Governor's veto. In the Senate its friends are sanguine of success,

but are doubtful in the Assembly.

There is a movement to strangle the bill for the reor ganization of the militia by pushing other matters shead of it in the Senate and by keeping it back until too late for the Assembly to concur in the amendments.

There is likewise a determination to strangle the Public Defence bill by delay. Important public measures have to give way to party and private schemes. Both th

to give way to party and private schemes. Both the New York levice are as yet unacted upon in the Senate. The county bill is in Committee of the Whole. The city bill in the hands of a select committee, and will be reported to morrow morning.

Notwithstanding the slow progress in the early part of the session, nearly two hundred more laws will be placed on our statutes this year than last. Last year the Governor signed three hundred and forty bills. He has now signed three hundred and seventy-five, and has about fifty more before him awaiting his action, and more will be sent to him to-morrow. Two-thirds of all these have been passed since the lat of April—the direct results of grinding committees.

The Unsafe Building act has been signed. The Troy University and Paople's College appropriations will probably meet the Governor's approval.

Some of the members have gone home. Serving without pay does not agree with them. Others are packing up, preparing for sudden departure.

## Freshet in the Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, April 20-7 P: M The river has risen to twenty-eight feet above low water mark, and is rising nearly one inch per hour. The damage and much suffering. The railroad track pear Springfield is submerged for five miles; but is not seriously damaged. The trains North from this city will be delayed two or three days. The trains on the Connecticut river road will also be delayed by the floods.

CONCORD, N. H., April 20, 1869 The freshet is the highest since 1861. Portions of several railroads are badly washed. A bridge at Leba-non, on the Northern road, was carried entirely away.

Funeral of Captain Maxwell O'Sulliva. One of the most imposing military funerals which has taken place in this city for some time was that of Captain Maxwell O'Sullivan, of the Eighty-eighth regimen the Sixty-ninth regiment. Upwards of five thousand people followed the remains from the starting place to the Tenth street ferry, on its way to Calvary Cemetery. and fully twice that number occupied the streets through which the procession passed. The coffin was carried to the hearse by six officers of equal rank with the de ceased. The pall bearers comprised ten officers, divided between those of the Sixty-ninth regiment New York Militia and the brigade to which the dead officer was a ached. The pall bearers were Captaing Butler, Breslin Lowry and Lynch, and Lieutenants Conlin and Dempsey e Sixty-ninth; Captain Kayanagh, of the Sixty this Captain McCartan, of the Eighty eighth, and Licutenaut King, of the Fighty-eighth. A large number of officers followed the hearse, among whom were Major Bagley, the Captain Hopper, of the Sixty-sixth, and several others now temporarily staying in the city on recruiting ser vice. The guard of honor was furnished from the deceased officer's old company of the Sixty-ninth regiment,
with whom he fought at the battle of Manascas, and a
large force from other companies who volunteered their
cervices, the whole military arrangements being under
the direction of Captain O'Keeffe, Lieutenant Smith commanding the firing party. A large body of citizens,
among them the immediate personal friends of the deceased, including James Nicholson, Esq., President of the
Burn's Club, and many other estimable citizens, followest the hearse, marching ten in line, and a long cortege
of carriages brought up the procession. The remains of
the lamented soldier were deposited in Calvary Cemetery
with full military honors. Three rounds were fired over
the grave, and the gallant young officer was left to his
peaceful rest, regretted by all who knew him.

Police Intelligence. CAPTURE OF RECEIVERS AND RECOVERT OF STOLEN PRO-PERTY.—In the month of September last the dwelling house of Captain J. Phillips, of the steamer Huntrees, No. 114 South Ninth street, Williamsburg, was entered by burglars and about \$500 worth of silver ware and jew-eiry soien from the premises. Captain Phillips was absent on the Burnside expedition at the time, and enter tained but little hope of ever recovering the property tained but little hope of ever recovering the property. By the merest accident, however, a portion of the jeweiry was found yesterday by Captain Dewling and Officer Golden, of the Sixth predict. The officers, it appears, were searching in Baxter street for some property which had been stolen from Mors' Hotel, in the Bowery, when they came across a gold watch which subsequently groved to be the property of Captain Philips. Abraham Levy, the man in whose possession the property was discovered, was promptly arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary. Shortly afterwards a brother of the prisoner, named Herman Levy, was arrested, with a pawn ticket in his possession which implicated him also. The prisoners were taken which implicated him also. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Brooklyn authorities. The police are of opinion that the brothers Lavy acted as receivers only, and that the parties who committed the burglary have yet to be arrested.

Lost His Pockerbook.—Charles J. Fowler appeared be

LOST HIS POCKETBOOK.—Charles J. Fowler appeared be ore Justice Brennan yesterday, and made a complain against a girl named Honora Garner, charging her with having stolen his pocketbook, containing \$100. The com. plainant represented that he was induced to accompan the account the transfer of the company the account and the during his stay his wallet disappeared from his pantaloons in a manner that led him to auspect the frail Henora. The magistrate committed the accused for examination.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY .-- A case of dry goods valued at \$1,000, belonging to Messrs. Solomon & Hart was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the bonded warehouse, corner of Exchange place and Broadway, or Saturday afternoon. Captain Bonnett, of the Saventt ward, traced the property to the premises No. 263 Water street, where it had been concealed by the thief and restored it to the owners. No close could be obtained to the rogue who carted off the goods.

## The United States ship Falmouth and

were at Aspinwall on the 4th lost. The United States ships Saranac and Warren, her Bri-

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1869.

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL MCDOWELL. design of General McDowell to advance Fredericksburg was probably known to more than half a dozen persons in Washington, and they strictly kept the secret. The occupation of the suburbs of that own was the first news concerning it. Our troops ar

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The latest advices from Fortress Monroe received at the War Department, state that all is quiet, and there has been no appearance of the Merrimac. It is asce ained, from another source, that Fort Wool and Sewall's

Point exchanged shots yesterday afternoon. No was done as far as heard from. Forty of the wounded Vermont soldiers came down or

the boat this ovening. They are full of heart, and ready for another trial as soon as they recover. Not a great came from the crowd in all the handling, getting on

THE EFFECT IN SUROPE OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC

A private letter from an intelligent American, recently Paris, to a friend in this city, contains the following: The naval battle in Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron-clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark, perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron-clad frigates which could sail directly up to London, if he chose, without encounter ing any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a stone blockade thrown into the channel of the Thames. The British government, of course, would score to avail itself of that means of defence.

THE OFFER OF MEDICAL AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

WAS DECARTEEN,

WAS DECARTEEN,

Colonel J. H. RUSSTON, Military Agent, Pennsylvania:—
Siz.—The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., stating that the Governor of Pennsylvania has directed you to
say that should additional surgeons and nurses be needed
to care and provide for the soldiers of the Union/wounded
in battle, a number, with hospital stores and such medical comforts as may be necessary, will be forwarded
immediately upon the requisition of the Secretary; and to
inform you is reply that your letter has been referred to the Surgeon General, with instructions to notify
Governor Curtin whenever the volunteer services of
surgeons and nurses, and a gratuitous supply of hospital stores, can be made ayalisble for the necessary
your obedient servant, THE OFFER OF MEDICAL AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA

ient servant, P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War. In addition to the above similar action has been taken by other States.

MEMORIAL FROM THE NEGROES OF THE DISTRICT IN

REGARD TO THEIR ERANCIPATION.

A memorial to Congress is being numerously signed by colored people in this District, desiring most respectfully to show for themselves, their relatives and friends whom they represent, that they appreciate to the full extent freedom to their race; but they believe that this freedom will result injuriously unless there shall be opened to the olored people a region to which they may immigrate-e country which is suited to their organization, and in which they may seek and secure, by their own industry, that mental and physical development which will allow them an honorable position in the families of God's great world. Though colored people are debarred from the rights of hip, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth. They desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily protected, so that they may not be wholly excluded from the United States, that they may aid in bringing to us that great commerce of the Pacific, which will still further increase the wealth

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE ADMINISTRATION. Whatever opinions may be expressed by the oppnents of General McClellan, it is a fact that the govern ment has the fullest confidence in him. The President who has manifested an extraordinary appreciation of military plans and necessities, is thoroughly conversan with all the plans of the General, and not only approves them, but will sustain him in their execution. A little while will develope the fact that the McCiellan anaconds is no myth, but that it has been surely, however slowly, etrarging the rebellion, and is now nearly ready to administer the death blow. The abolition agitators in Congress don't see this fact, but the rebel leaders are pair fully aware of it. When the blow shall be struck and the censorship of the press removed so that the whole story may be told, the truth will out and the country will the truth will out and the country will recognise the consummate skill that planned and the inflagging energy that executed the splendid pro gramme. The consorship of the press was an invention of the Tribune clique to muzzle the rest of the press for ron's order of exception from the restriction. It is now maintained by the same faction to prevent people from hearing the truth in regard to the progress of affairs, for fear General McClellan, who they hate and opular admiration by an exposition of the facts. GENERAL SHIELDS NOMINATED AS MAJOR GENERAL

General Shields has been nominated as Major General. THE PROPOSED INTERIOR LINE OF BAILBOAD PROM

Among the projects that have occupied much atten ion in the Committee on Roads and Canals, and elicited a favorable report, is the proposition for ar interior line of railroad communication between Washington and New York. The project that interior line of has met with most favor is the completion of the con necting link between Columbia and Reading, Pa. This would give a continuous line of communication between Washington and New York, without change of cars for passengers or breaking bulk for freight. in two hours less time than the present route via Phila-delphia, and would be free from the excise imposed upon assengers by the States of Polaware and New Jorses it would also open up vast material interests, engaged in the coal, iron and lumber business on the Upper Susquehanna, and bring these staples to Washington or New York at a much less price than by any other arrange ment. To complete this road the construction of only thirty nine miles of road is needed. Twenty-three miles of the work is already completely graded, and the en-dorsement by the government of only four hundred and fifty thousand dellars of first mortgage bonds will secure the completion of the schole route in ninety days.

The establishment of this route is regarded by members The establishment of this route is regarded by members of the committee as by far the most economical mode of breaking up monopoly that has so long been maintained between this city and the great commercial monopolis, and will provide a road free from the interruptions and dangers incident to the present seaboard line. This matter has received the favorable consideration of the House Committee on Roads and Canals, and, as it will materially and Keystone States, it will probably be adopted. There is a military necessity that this connecting link should to provide another and safer line to New York, without By the proposed route, the cars started from Washington without any change or delay. The bonds are well se cured, and the government has all to gain and nothing ! some in the transaction. It has elicited a favorable opin ion from the committee, and will unquestionably be THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have considered and marked for amendment about half the sections of the erested in the provisions of the bill, and, after listeding to their suggestions, note such items as require alters tion. To-morrow the proprietors of the patent medicines will make an argument in favor of a revision of the tax upon their business. A large delegation representing the liquor interest is also present, urging the propriety of laying the whole tax on spirits upon the crude article as

THE PENALE RESEL SYMPATRIZEDS The female prisoners, Greenhow, Baxley and Morris till linger in the Old Capitol prison. Dars. Morris has no

yet completed her preparations for departure to Dixie-The others are ready and willing to go.

# The Tenth Legion (Fifty-sixth regiment New York State Volunteers), Colonel Van Wyck, was paid off be-

tween Newport's News and Yorktown a few days since and the members immediately sent home over \$12,00 tem. He gives each soldier a check for the amount he wants to send, payable to the order of his friend at home onel forwards the money in bulk; so tha the money is remitted without any expense to the soldiers

## NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS. "Stonewall Jackson" Driven from the

Valley of Virginia, &c.,

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1862 The following despatches have been received by the NEW MARKET, April 19, 1862

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:— To-day I have been to the bridges on the south fork of the Shonandoan, in the Massanutten valley, with a force of cavalry, infantry and artiflery, to protect the two important bridges that cross the river. We were within sight of Suray, at the south bridge. A sharp skirming occurred with the rebels, in which they lost several men taken prisoners. Their object was the destruction of th

One of the prisoners left the camp on the bank of the Rappahannock Tuesday morning. There were no fortifications there up to that time.

Other reports indicate a stronger force at Gorde and a contest there, the whole resulting in a belief that they are concentrating at Yorktown. I believe Jackson left this valley yesterday. He is reported to have left Harrisonburg yesterday for Gordonsville by the Mountain road. He encamped last night at McGaugeytown, elever miles from Harrisonburg.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

NEWMARKET, April 20-9 A. M.

To Hon, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War The flight of Jackson from the valley, by way of the mountains, from Harrisonburg towards Stannardsville and Orange Court House, on Gordonsville, is confirmed

this morning by our scouts and prisoners.
N. P. BANKS, Major Gen. Commanding.

### NEWS FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Ellen S. Terry-Skirmish Near Fort Ma-con-The Rebels Forced to Retreat, &c. The United States transport steamship Ellen S. Terry Captain Chapin, from Newbern April 17, and Hatters

Sth, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamer Highland Light, from New York, arrived at Hatteras Inlet in fourteen days passage. She sailed in company with the United States transport Haze, for Fortress Monroe, with despatches to General McClellan. The Hatteras light was lighted on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the Connecticut Eighth had a skir-mish on the 12th with a force of rebels of one hundred and fifty men that made a sortie from Fort Macon, the rebels driving in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven back to the fort. Captain Schaffer and one private of Company H, of the Eighth Connecticut, were severely wounded.

The rebels were seen to take four of their men into the fort, one of them supposed dead. During the engage-ment Fort Macon fired seventy shots at the engaging

preparations were making for bombarding Fort Macon.

The Ellen S. Terry has on board eleven dead bodies of oldiers, and a number of men from various regiments a

Among the passengers is William Irving, an officer of the rebel army, of the Fourteenth Louisiana, taken

The Terry brings one thousand parcels of goods and families, in charge of Adams & Co., agents.

Among the bodies on board are those of Lieutenant

John Goodwin, Sergeant Morae, Sergeant E. A. Goodwin and Lucius H. Cubble, all of the Massachusetts Twentythird; Louis Mors, of Connecticut, and Sergeant R. B. Smith, of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

The Rebels in Fort Macon to be Starved

FORTRES MONROS, April 19, 1862. nd Hatteras, with dates to the 18th.

Fort Macon is thoroughly out off, and it being as tained that the supply of provisions was short, it was thought that no attack would be made on the fort; but wait to starve them out.

Slight expectations still prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortificatious were being built for protection.

A little skirmish took place about a week since near Beaufort, in which Captain Schofield, kighth Connectious, and four others were wounded.

General Burnside had made a visit to Beaufort.

City Intelligence. THE WOUNDED VERMONT SOLDIERS.—It was expected that the wounded soldiers belonging to Vermont, who that the wounded soluters belonging to vermone, who were in the battle or seige of Yorktown, would arrive in the city yesterday afternoon from Washington. Accommodations had been made by the New England Relief Association at their room in Broadway, but up to a late hour lest night they had not arrived. There is no deubt but that they will arrive in the city to-day.

New York Tyrograpmoal Union No. 6.—At a special meeting of the above Union, held at their rooms, No. 163

about five years old, was burned to death at the residence of her parents, in East Houston arrest, on Saturday night, by her clothes catching fire at the stove during the temporary absence of her mother. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a vertical of "accidental death."

LARGE REAL PSTATE SALE .- The United States Trust Comnamy have just sold to Fernando Wood the two six story marble buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, for \$100,000. The property is fifty foot from and rear (on Theatre alley) by 102 feet deep, and cost the American and Foreign Bible Society, in 1855, \$135,000. It now rents for \$10,000 per annum.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE LATE ROBERT C. GOODHUE. In the Surrogate's Court Thursday morning the will of Robert C. Coodhue was admitted to probate. After making liberal provision for his relatives, Mr. Goodhue left \$17,000 to different charitable institutions, as follows:

Association for Impreving Condition of the Poor...\$3,000 New York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum......3,000

lows:

Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

Now York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.

New York City Dispensary.

Children's Aid Society.

New York Life Saving Penevolent Association.

Association for the Employment and Relief of a Poor connected with the Church of the Messiand All Souls' Church, New York.

Dear and Dumb Asylum, New York.

Institution for the Blind, New York.

Orphan Asylum at Bloomingdale.

School of Design for Women, Cooper Institute.

Asylum for Seamen's Children on States Island.

Colored Home for the aged and indigent, now in E Sixty fifth street. Sixty fifth street.

House and School of Industry in West 16th street.

Marine Society at this port.

Five Points House of Industry.

WARD SCHOOL No. 11, SIXTEENTH WARD

tion of the opening of spring, was held on Thursday last. An audience numerous far beyond the capacity of the building was present, and expressed its pleasure at the exercises, which consisted of songs, original essays, declamations, drill and spelling for prizes, by hearty and frequent applicate. The music was of a character much superior to the usual school music, consisting of selections from such composers as Verdi and Auber. An exhibition drill of one of the classes by its juvanile captain elicited much praise, on account of the nevelty and beauty as well as precision of the evolutions. Hr. Benjamin C. Wandell, a trastee of the school, conducted the exercises in spoling by the senior class. This gentleman stated to the audience that the one hundred words he gave the class had been nelected by himself especially on account of their difficulty, and that neither teachers nor pupils had seen his list. There can be no higher evidence, perhaps, of the capacity of the class in this very important branch of education, than the fact that every word on his list was spelled correctly by some one of the pupils. "Caontehoue," "phthisis," "caoiesoe," "picochec," and words of similar difficulty, were spelled with great prompiness. The first prize for excellence was awarded to Thomas B. Pierce, aged eightsen years, and the second to Charles W. Duteber, aged seventeen. Alderman Isaac Dayten, ex-Alderman J. Delamater (who presided), Commissioner Vance, and other gentlemen well known in the Sixteenth ward, were present. Hon S. S. Randall, City Superintendent of Schools, gave a number of words to be spelled, and made an address highly complimentary to the school, which, he said, was one of the best in the city. Win Cland Bourne and other gentlemen made entertaining and eloquont address highly complimentary to the school, which, he said, was one of the best in the city. Win Cland Bourne and other gentlemen made entertaining and eloquont address highly complimentary to the school, which, he said, was one of the best in the city tion of the opening of spring, was held on Thursday las

The Tenth Legion.